

F A T

and the *fats* of a boar and a bear, killed in the act of generation. *Bacon's Natural History*, N^o. 998.

This membrane separates an oily liquor called *fat*: when the fibres are lax, and the aliment too redundant, great part of it is converted into this oily liquor. *Arbutnot on Aliments*.

FAT. *n. f.* [*fæt*, Saxon; *waite*, Dutch.] This is generally written *fat*. A vessel in which any thing is put to ferment or be soaked.

The *fats* shall overflow with wine and oil. *Juel* ii. 24.

A white stone used for flagging floors, for cisterns, and tanners *fats*. *Woodward on Fossils*.

To FAT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To make fat; to fatten; to make plump and fleshy with abundant food.

Oh how this villany
Doth *fat* me with the very thoughts of it! *Shak. Tit. Andr.*

I should have *fatted* all the region kites
With this slave's offal. *Shakespeare's Hamlet.*

They *fat* such enemies as they take in the wars, that they may devour them. *Abbot's Description of the World.*

The Caribbees were wont to geld their children, on purpose to *fat* and eat them. *Locke.*

Cattle *fatted* by good pasturage, after violent motion, sometimes die suddenly. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

To FAT. *v. n.* To grow fat; to grow full fleshed.

Clarence, he is well repaid;
He is frank'd up to *fating* for his pains. *Shak. Rich. III.*

The one labours in his duty with a good conscience; the other, like a beast, but *fating* up for the slaughter. *L'Estrange.*

An old ox *fats* as well, and is as good, as a young one. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

FAT'AL. *adj.* [*fatalis*, Latin; *fatal*, French]

1. Deadly; mortal; destructive; causing destruction.
O *fatal* maid! thy marriage is endow'd
With Phrygian, Latian, and Rutilian blood. *Dryden's Æn.*
A pally in the brain is most dangerous; when it seizeth the heart, or organs of breathing, *fatal*. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
2. Proceeding by destiny; inevitable; necessary.
Others delude their trouble by a graver way of reasoning, that these things are *fatal* and necessary, it being in vain to be troubled at that which we cannot help. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
3. Appointed by destiny.
It was *fatal* to the king to fight for his money; and though he avoided to fight with enemies abroad, yet he was still enforced to fight for it with rebels at home. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

Fatal course
Had circled his full orb. *Milton's Paradise Lost*, b. v.

It was
Still *fatal* to stout Hudibras,
In all his feats of arms, when least
He dreamt of it, to prosper best. *Hudibras*, p. i. cant. 3.

Behold the destin'd place of your abodes;
For thus Anchises prophesy'd of old,
And this our *fatal* place of rest foretold. *Dryden's Æn.* b. vii.

O race divine!
For beauty still is *fatal* to the line. *Dryden.*

FAT'ALIST. *n. f.* [from *fat*.] One who maintains that all things happen by invincible necessity.

Will the obstinate *fatalists* find sufficient apology. *Watts.*

FAT'ALITY. *n. f.* [*fatalité*, French, from *fatal*.]

1. Predetermination; predetermined order or series of things and events; preordination of inevitable causes acting invincibly in perpetual succession.
The stoicks held a *fatality*, and a fixed unalterable course of events; but then they held also, that they fell out by a necessity emergent from and inherent in the things themselves, which God himself could not alter. *South's Sermons.*
2. Decree of fate.
By a strange *fatality* men suffer their dissenting to be drawn into the stream of the present vogue. *King Charles.*

All the father's precaution could not secure the son from the *fatality* of dying by a lion. *L'Estrange's Fables.*

3. Tendency to danger; tendency to some great or hazardous event.
Seven times seven, or forty-nine, nine times nine, or eighty-one, and seven times nine, or the years sixty-three, is conceived to carry with it the most considerable *fatality*. *Bro.*

FAT'ALLY. *adv.* [from *fatal*.]

1. Mortally; destructively; even to death.
The stream is so transparent, pure and clear,
That had the self-enamour'd youth gaz'd here,
So *fatally* deceiv'd he had not been,
While he the bottom, not his face had seen. *Denham.*

'Tis the procession of a funeral vow,
Which cruel laws to Indian wives allow,
When *fatally* their virtue they approve;
Chearful in flames, and martyrs of their love. *Dryd. Auren.*- 2. By the decree of fate; by inevitable and invincible determination.
To say that the world was made casually by the concurrence of atoms, is to affirm that the atoms compos'd the world mechanically and *fatally*; only they were not sensible of it. *Bentley's Sermons.*

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FA'TALNESS. *n. f.* [from *fatal*.] Invincible necessity.

FATE. *n. f.* [*fatum*, Latin.]

1. Destiny; an eternal series of successive causes.
Necessity or chance
Approach not me; and what I will is *fate*. *Milton.*

There is a necessity in *fate*
Why still the brave bold man is fortunate. *Dryden.*

You must obey me soon or late;
Why will you vainly struggle with your *fate*? *Dryden.*

When empire in its childhood first appears,
A watchful *fate* o'erlees its rising years. *Dryden.*

Random chance, or wilful *fate*,
Guides the fluit from Cupid's bow. *A. Phillips.*- 2. Event predetermined.
Tell me what *fates* attend the duke of Suffolk?
By water shall he die, and take his end. *Shakespeare.*
- 3. a. th; destruction.
Viewing a neighbouring hill, whose top of late
A chapel crown'd, 'till in the common *fate*
Th' adjoining abbey fell. *Denham.*

Looking, he feeds alone his famish'd eyes;
Feeds ling'ring death, but looking not he dies;
Yet still he chafe the longest way to *fate*,
Waiting at once his life and his estate. *Dryden.*

Courage uncertain dangers may abate;
But who can bear th' approach of certain *fate*? *Dryden.*

The whizzing arrows fling,
And bears thy *fate*, Arrowous, on its wings. *Pope.*- 4. Cause of death.
With full force his deadly bow he bent,
And feather'd *fates* among the mules and fumpters sent. *Dry.*

FA'TED. *adj.* [from *fat*.]

1. Decreed by fate.
She fled her father's rage, and with a train
Driv'n by the southern blasts was *fated* here to reign. *Dryd.*
2. Determined in any manner by fate.
Bright Vulcanian arms,
Fated from force of steel by Stygian charms,
Suspended, shone on high. *Dryden's Æn.*
3. Endued with any quality by fate.
Her aukward love indeed was oddly *fated*;
She and her Polly were too near related. *Prior.*
4. Invested with the power of fatal determination. Peculiar to *Shakespeare.*
Thy *fated* sky
Gives us free scope. *Shakespeare.*

FATHER. *n. f.* [*fæder*, Saxon; *aaber*, Erse.] This word is found likewise in the Persian language.

1. He by whom the son or daughter is begotten.
Father is a notion superinduced to the substance, or man, and refers only to an act of that thing called man, whereby he contributed to the generation of one of his own kind. *Locke.*

Son of Benafem, thy *father* faith it; the man by whom
thou hast breath and life speaketh the word. *Bacon.*

He shall forget
Father and mother, and to his wife adhere. *Milt. Pa. Lost.*- 2. The first ancestor.
It was said
It should not stand in thy posterity;
But that myself should be the root and *father*
Of many kings. *Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Abraham is the *father* of us all. *Rom. iv. 16.*- 3. The appellation of an old man.
A poor blind man was accounted cunning in prognosticating weather: Epfom, a lawyer, said in scorn, Tell me, *father*, when doth the sun change? The old man answered, when such a wicked lawyer as you goeth to heaven. *Camden.*
- 4. The title of any man reverend for age, learning, and piety.
You shall find one well accompanied
With reverend *fathers* and well learned bishops. *Sb. R. III.*
- 5. One who has given original to any thing good or bad.
Jubal was the *father* of all such as handle the harp and organ. *Gen. iv. 21.*
- 6. The ecclesiastical writers of the first centuries.
Men may talk of the *fathers*, and magnify the *fathers*, and seem to make the authority of the *fathers* next to infallible; and yet none expose them more to contempt than they which give such answers as these. *Stillingfleet.*
- 7. One who acts with paternal care and tenderness.
I was a *father* to the poor.
He hath made me a *father* to Pharaoh, and lord of all his house. *Gen. xlv. 8.*
- 8. The title of a popish confessor, particularly of a Jesuit.
Formal in apparel,
In gait and countenance surely like a *father*. *Shakespeare.*

There was in this place a *father* of a convent, who was very much renowned for his piety and exemplary life; and as it is usual, under any great affliction, to apply themselves to the most eminent confessors, our beautiful votary took the opportunity of confessing herself to this celebrated *father*. *Add.*

- 9. The title of a senator of old Rome.
From hence the race of Alban *fathers* come,
And the long glories of majestic Rome. *Dryden's Virgil.*

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10. The appellation of the first person of the adorable Trinity.
The eternal son of God esteemed it his meat and drink to do the will of his *father*, and for his obedience alone obtained the greatest glory. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*
11. The compellation of God as Creator.
We have one *father*, even God. *John viii. 41.*
Almighty and most merciful *father*. *Common Prayer.*

FATHER-IN-LAW. *n. f.* [from *father*.] The father of one's husband or wife.
I must make my *father-in-law* a visit with a great train and equipage. *Addison's Spectator*, N^o. 547.

TO FA'THER. *v. a.*

1. To take; to adopt as a son or daughter.
Ay, good youth,
And rather *fat'er* thee than master thee. *Shak. Cymbeline.*
2. To supply with a father.
I am no stronger than my fex,
Being so *father'd* and so husbanded. *Shak. Julius Caesar.*

How light and portable my pain seems now,
When that which makes me bend makes the king bow;
He childed as I *father'd*. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*- 3. To adopt a composition.
Men of wit,
Often *father'd* what he writ *Swift.*
- 4. To ascribe to any one as his offspring, or production.
And left we seem to *father* any thing upon them more than is their own, let them read. *Hooker*, b. iv. f. 4.

My name was made use of by several persons, one of which was pleased to *father* on me a new set of productions. *Swift.*

Magical relations comprehend effects derived and *fathered* upon hidden qualities, whereof, from received grounds of art, no reasons are derived. *Brown's Vulgar Errors*, b. ii. c. 3.

FA'THERHOOD. *n. f.* [from *father*.] The character of a father; the authority of a father.
Who can abide, that against their own doctors, both of the middle and latest age, six whole books should by their *fatherhoods* of Trent be under pain of a curse, imperiously obtruded upon God and his church. *Hall.*

We might have had an entire notion of this *fatherhood*, or fatherly authority. *Locke.*

FA'THERLESS. *adj.* [from *father*.] Without a father; destitute of a father.
Ye shall not afflict any widow, or *fatherless* child. *Ex. xxii.*
Our *fatherless* distress was left unmoan'd;
Your widow dolours likewise be unwept. *Shak. R. III.*

The *fatherless* had no friend.
He caught his death the last county-sessions, where he would go to see justice done to a poor widow woman and her *fatherless* children. *Addison's Spectator*, N^o. 517.

FA'THERLINESS. *n. f.* [from *father*.] The tenderness of a father; parental kindness.

FA'THERLY. *adj.* [from *father*.] Paternal; like a father; tender; protecting; careful.
Let me but move one question to your daughter,
And, by that *fatherly* and kindly power
That you have in her, bid her answer truly. *Shakespeare.*

The part which describes the fire, I owe to the piety and *fatherly* affection of our monarch to his suffering subjects. *Dry.*

FA'THERLY. *adv.* In the manner of a father.
Thus Adam, *fatherly* displeas'd:
O execrable son! so to aspire
Above his brethren! *Milton.*

FA'THOM. *n. f.* [*fæðm*, Saxon.]

1. A measure of length containing six foot, or two yards; the space to which a man can extend both arms.
The extent of this *fathom*, or distance between the extremity of the fingers of either hand upon expansion, is equal unto the space between the sole of the foot and the crown. *Eron's Vulgar Errors*, b. iv. c. 5.

The arms spread cross in a straight line, and measured from the end of the long finger on one hand to that of the other, made a measure equal to the stature, and is named a *fathom*. *Holder on Time.*- 2. It is the usual measure applied to the depth of the sea, when the line for sounding is called the *fathom-line*.
Dive into the bottom of the deep,
Where *fathom-line* could never touch the ground. *Sb. H. IV.*
- 3. Reach; penetration; depth of contrivance; compass of thought.
Another of his *fathom* they have none
To lead their business. *Shakespeare's Othello.*

TO FA'THOM. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To encompass with the arms extended or encircling.
To reach; to master.
Leave, leave to *fath* m such high points as these;
Nor be ambitious, ere the time, to please. *Dryden's Pers.*
2. To found; to try with respect to the depth.
'Tis too strong for weak heads to try the heights and *fathom* the depths of his flights.
Our depths who *fathoms*? *Felton on the Classics.*
4. To penetrate into; to find the bottom or utmost extent: as,
I cannot *fathom* his design. *Pope.*

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FA'THOMLESS. *adj.* [from *fathom*.]

1. That of which no bottom can be found.
2. That of which the circumference cannot be embraced.
Will you with counters sum
The vast proportion of his infinite;
And buckle in a waste most *fathomless*,
With spans and inches so diminutive
As fears and reasons? *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*

FAT'IDICAL. *adj.* [*fatidicus*, Latin; *fatidique*, French.] Prophetic; having the power to foretell future events.
The oak, of all other trees only *fatidical*, told them what a fearful unfortunate business this would prove. *Howel.*

FAT'EROUS. *adj.* [*fat'er*, Latin.] Deadly; mortal; destructive. *Diet.*

FAT'IGABLE. *adj.* [*fatigo*, Lat.] Easily wearied; susceptible of weariness.

TO FA'TIGATE. *v. a.* [*fatigo*, Latin.] To weary; to fatigue; to tire; to exhaust with labour; to oppress with lassitude.
By and by the din of war 'gan to pierce
His ready sense, when straight his doubled spirit
Requicken'd what in flesh was *fatigate*,
And to the battle came he. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

FAT'IGUE. *n. f.* [*fatigue*, French; *fatigo*, Latin.]

1. Weariness; lassitude.
2. The cause of weariness; labour; toil.
The great Scipio fought honours in his youth, and endured the *fatigues* with which he purchased them. *Dryden.*

TO FA'TIGUE. *v. a.* [*fatigo*, French; *fatigo*, Latin.] To tire; to weary; to harass with toil; to exhaust with labour.
The man who struggles in the fight,
Fatigues left arm as well as right. *Prior.*

FAT'KIDNEYED. *adj.* [*fat* and *kidney*.] Fat: by way of reproach or contempt.
Peace, ye *fatkidneyed* rascal; what a brawling do'st thou keep! *Shakespeare's Henry IV.*

FAT'LING. *n. f.* [from *fat*.] A young animal fed fat for the slaughter.
The calf and the young lion, and the *fatling* shall lie down together, and a little child shall lead them. *If. xi. 6.*

FA'TNER. *n. f.* [from *fat*.] That which gives fatness.
The wind was west, on which that philosopher bestowed the encomium of *fatner* of the earth. *Arbutnot, Mart. Scribb.*

FA'TNESS. *n. f.* [from *fat*.]

1. The quality of being fat, plump, or full-fed.
2. Fat; grease; fulness of flesh.
And by his side rode loathsome gluttony,
Deformed creature, on a filthy swine;
His belly was upblown with luxury,
And eke with *fatness* swollen were his eyes. *Fai. Queen*, b. i.
3. Unctuous or greasy matter.
Earth and water, mingled by the help of the sun, gather a nitrous *fatness*. *Bacon's Natural History*, N^o. 355.
4. Oleaginousness; sliminess.
By reason of the *fatness* and heaviness of the ground, Egypt did not produce metals, wood, pitch, and some fruits. *Arbutnot.*
5. Fertility; fruitfulness.
God give thee of the dew of heaven, and the *fatness* of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine. *Gen. xxvii. 28.*
6. That which causes fertility.
When around
The clouds drop *fatness*, in the middle sky
The dew suspended fluid, and left unmoist
The execrable glebe. *Phillips.*

Vapours and clouds feed the plants of the earth with the balm of dews and the *fatness* of showers. *Bentley's Sermons.*

TO FA'TTEN. *v. a.* [from *fat*.]

1. To feed up; to make fleshy; to plump with fat.
Frequent blood-letting, in small quantities, often increaseth the force of the organs of digestion, and *fatteneth* and increaseth the distemper. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
2. To make fruitful.
Town of stuff to *fatten* land. *Lib. Lendiniensis.*
Dare not, on thy life,
Touch aught of mine;
This falchion else, not hitherto withstood,
These hostile fields shall *fatten* with thy blood. *Dryden.*
3. To feed grossly; to increase.
Obscene Orontes
Conveys his wealth to Tyber's hungry shores,
And *fattens* Italy with foreign whores. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

TO FA'TTEN. *v. n.* [from *fat*.] To grow fat; to be pampered; to grow fleshy.
All agree to spoil the publick good,
And villains *fatten* with the brave man's labour. *Otway.*

Apollo check'd my pride, and bad me feed
My *fat'ning* flocks, nor dare beyond the reed. *Dryden.*

Yet then this little spot of earth well till'd,
A numerous family with plenty fill'd,
The good old man and thrifty housewife spent
Their days in peace, and *fatten'd* with content;
Enjoy'd the dregs of life, and liv'd to see
A long-descending healthful progeny. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Tygers